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The Garden Island.

While Some One gives his LIFE— what are YOU giving?



—think a minute
All of the Red Cross War Fund goes for War Relief

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LIHUE, KAUAI, TERRITORY OF HAWAII, TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1919

SUBSCRIPTION RATES, \$2.50 PER YEAR 5 CENTS PER COPY

THE PUU KA PELE MOUNTAIN PARK

In regard to the Waimea mountain park, Mr. Moragne reports that he met with very gratifying success in his recent trip to Honolulu. He went before the Board of Agriculture and Forestry with the scheme as worked out by the Chamber of Commerce and Planters' committees, and found them not only favorable but very enthusiastic, and ready to lend all the assistance they could. They agreed on the metes and bounds of a tract of 416 acres, as run out by Mr. Moragne, and recommended to the Governor that this be withdrawn from the forest reservation and set aside for park purposes, and then be turned over to the County of Kauai for this purpose, to be administered by the Board of Supervisors.

Governor McCarthy was then interviewed in the matter, and he also was in hearty accord with the scheme. That everything may be done regularly and in order, and be above adverse criticism, it will be necessary to advertise the proposed withdrawal from the Forest Reservation and set a date of public hearing of the same, which will be held in Honolulu on April 2nd.

The Flu And The Portuguese Societies

The standing of the Portuguese benefit societies, the Lusitana and the San Antonio, is being threatened by the Spanish influenza. These societies have been conducted on a basis of ordinary mortality and hardly have the reserves to carry them through a period of high mortality. These benefit societies were started years ago when the immigrants were in the prime of life, and the death payments were comparatively few. Now, with the old people passing away, and influenza taking a large toll, the resources of the societies are being severely tried.

The dues are \$2.50 a year, and the death benefit of \$1500, and \$12.00 a week during sickness, and it is becoming increasingly evident that the dues must be increased or the benefits reduced. As there is no large fund out of which these payments can be made, so that they really depend mainly on dues, the shoe pinches very quickly in a time of excessive mortality.

The societies will probably be reorganized on regular standard insurance lines, with dues rated according to actual risk. At present the dues are the same for all without reference to age or physical condition.

To Reinstate Lahaina

C. W. Carpenter, pathologist of the U. S. Experiment Station in Honolulu, has discovered what he believes to be the cause of the Lahaina cane disease, and that he is on the track of a remedy for the same. The thorough testing out of the same, however, will take some time. Meanwhile he is keeping the details to himself, in order that his discovery may not be filched away from him. If it turns out to be all that he claims for it, it will be a very valuable find for Hawaii.

Local News

Gathered from here and there

Agustus Knudsen returned to Kauai by the Kinau this morning.

S. S. Paxson of the board of health, is down presumably on flu matters.

S. S. Taylor of the Patten Stationery Company, is down on a business trip.

Dr. Branch is installing a fine modern, up-to-date X-ray outfit in his dental office for use in his profession.

Frank Crawford returned this morning and reports his wife is doing nicely after her operation a week or so ago. She will remain in town two or three weeks longer.

Perey Deverill of the Bank of Hawaii, Honolulu, is down for a couple of weeks or so handling the branch here during the absence of Mr. Crawford.

A convenient addition has been made to the Kapaa school kitchen in the way of a battery of long tables on the lawn, where the children may eat their school lunch in comfort.

Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Farley went to town on Saturday where Mr. Farley will attend the regular annual meeting of the tax collectors equalization board. They will be in town ten days or so.

E. H. Mahn, assistant book-keeper of the Lihue Store, returned on Friday, having been honorably discharged from the service. He resumes his position in the store.

Mr. Adam Lindsay is spending a few weeks on Kauai, mainly at Kekaha and Lihue visiting friends and relatives. He was in charge of the Hilo branch of Davies & Company for years, and is now in business in Oregon.

Mrs. Eric Knudsen was the motif for several very delightful dinners and parties during her visit to Kauai, among them being a dinner by Mr. and Mrs. Danford and a dinner and informal dance and beach party by Mrs. Guy Rankin.

C. F. White, of E. O. Hall & Son, visited Kauai merchants last week. Mr. White was accompanied by his wife, who will be remembered by many on Kauai as Miss Vincent, sister of Harry Vincent, former wireless operator at Lihue.

Mrs. Maud de Brettville Thompson, principal of Kalaha school, is visiting her home in Lihue during the enforced vacation caused by the closing of her school on account of the flu.

Mrs. W. H. Rice, who has charge of the distribution of eggs and milk to the flu victims of Lihue district, says that to date, over 2,000 eggs have been distributed through her depot. These eggs are donated by the good people who have chickens. Some of them go to the length of sending in all they raise and go outside to buy eggs for their own use.

Committee Sees Harbors

Senators Coney and Shingle arrived by the Kinau as a special Senatorial committee in connection with the Nawiliwili and Kapaa harbor schemes. In company with a number of other interested parties they spent the morning at Nawiliwili and vicinity where wharf and warehouse sites and rights of way are required. They had lunch at the Coney's and then went over to Kapaa to look over the harbor site there. They return to town tonight.

The Flu Situation Is Much Improved

In nearly all sections of the Island there is a decided improvement in the flu situation, the number of cases being much fewer and the type growing milder.

Makaweli
Here the situation is very much improved and the end seems to be in sight. There are about 100 cases in the hospital, but very mild and they are being rapidly reduced as only two or three cases a day come in and a goodly number are released.

It will probably be a matter of only a few days when there will be practically none left. There have been in all 40 deaths.

Lihue
At Lihue it still hangs on just about as reported last week, with 70 cases in the hospital, 82 in the Armory and 22 in the convalescent, 174 in all. Very few, if any, are serious cases. One death, the

first for Lihue, was reported during the week in the person of Joe Freitas of Hanamaulu.

Koloa
Has about 20 cases in the hospital, mostly mild. There have been five deaths. One of these, Mrs. Souza, is particularly sad as she leaves a family of 7 children, mostly small. She was a sister of Joe Freitas who died last week at the Armory in Lihue. Her husband is also a victim of the disease, but is recovering.

Eleele
There are some 50 cases in the Eleele hospital, mostly mild and well in hand. There has been one death.

There has also been one death in Hanapepe, Mrs. Tan Wo.

Elsewhere
Elsewhere on the island there are only a few scattering cases mostly of the very mild type.

The Outdoor Circle for Kauai

Having proved a great success in Honolulu the Out Door Circle is now being extended to the other islands, and Mrs. Eric Knudsen has been appointed as organizing head for Kauai.

Mrs. Knudsen, in turn, has appointed leaders for each district throughout the island, who will explain the aims and purposes of the organization, interest others in the same, and secure members, on the basis of an annual fee of \$1.00.

The work of the Outdoor Circle will appeal to every one who wants to see a more artistic and attractive island, and who enjoys the finer things of life, as, of course, we all do.

The Garden Island Ford car is being equipped with a "Master Starter," that wonderful little arrangement that puts the Ford in the \$1,000 class. "Jack" Bergstrom is the local agent. See him.

Kapaa Harbor Plans

The proposed development of the Kapaa harbor as it now has been decided upon, Mr. Bigelow, superintendent of public works, says, contemplates constructing an entrance channel 150 feet wide and having a minimum depth of 25 feet leading into a protected dredged area of about 500 feet wide and 700 feet long.

It is proposed to construct a wooden deck wharf 50 feet wide and 150 feet long, approximately one-half of it to be covered with a shed. The wharf would be connected with the shore by a wooden deck approach supported by concrete piles, the approach to be 700 feet long and 14 feet wide and carrying a narrow gauge railway track.

The estimated cost of the improvement is placed by Mr. Bigelow at \$182,000.

Mrs. Hogg is laid up in the hospital, a victim to the popular disease, the flu. She will be home in a few days.

"It's Dead Easy"

By Vaughan Mac Caughy

"It's dead easy" to criticize the public schools. No other institution, except the church, is so exposed to attack from every quarter, as are public schools. Anybody can find something wrong with the schools. Anybody can think of some teacher who is "no good," of some principal who ought to be "fired," of some school that is "going to the dogs." Anybody can sit down and convince you, in five minutes of vitriolic conversation, that the schools are a dismal failure, that the teachers don't earn their pay, and that the administration is a screaming farce. Anybody can do this. It is dead easy.

Constructive suggestions and helpful advice require real thought. Optimism requires a smile and a good heart. Faith in the schools as the only real salvation of democracy demands the forward look. Ability to see beyond petty personalities into the splendid big sweep of events requires the upward vision.

We men and women of Hawaii, of many tongues and races, are secretly mighty proud of our school system. We know that the

schools are "making good." We know that the schools of Hawaii have a record which compares most favorably with that of many other regions. We are proud of education in Hawaii,—proud of that finest product of democracy, the school.

IT'S EASY TO HELP THE SCHOOLS. They belong to everyone. It's easy to say the kindly word to the teacher; to lend the helping hand to the principal. It's easy to get acquainted with your local teachers, not as government employees, but as real men and women. Not as people who have glaring faults and defects, but as human folks just like the rest of us. Get acquainted with your teachers; remembering that their main job is not money-getting nor personal advancement, but the building of a better and more prosperous Hawaii, not for themselves, but for the boys and girls of your home community. Prosperity is built only upon intelligence, and intelligence is the business of the schools. In Hawaii, the Land of Aloha, our schools should be centers of mutual understanding and goodwill.

How the Soldier is to Get the Bonus

Section 1406 of the U. S. Revenue Act approved February 24, 1919, authorizes the payment of a bonus of \$60.00 to officers, soldiers, field clerks and nurses of the army upon honorable discharge from active service.

As most of the Kauai soldiers were discharged before this act was passed, it is necessary, in order to get the bonus, for a Kauai soldier to write a letter to the Zone Finance officer, Lemon Building, Washington, D. C., enclosing the discharge certificate and stating his service in the army, the date of discharge and his present address.

The Red Cross secretary at Honolulu has sent to Judge Dickey, chairman of the Kauai Branch of the Red Cross, 500 blank forms for such letters and the Red Cross will, without charge, help all soldiers to get their bonus. These forms are being distributed by Judge Dickey to A. G. Kaulukou and Eric A. Knudsen, members of the Legal Advisory Board, and to associate members of the Legal Advisory Board and others who are Red Cross workers, and blank forms and help may be obtained from any of the following: Kekaha, Eric A. Knudsen, F. H. Aaser; Waimea, C. B. Hofgaard; Makaweli, Sinclair Robinson, H. N. Broynne; Eleele, Karl Roendahl, McBryde Sugar Company office; Koloa, John Bush, Koloa Sugar Company office; Lihue, Judge Lyle A. Dickey, A. G. Kaulukou, Lihue Plantation office, Grove Farm office; Kealia, H. T. Barclay; Kilauea, L. D. Larsen; Hanalei, William Werner.

Through haste in discharging, many of the discharge certificates of Kauai soldiers do not have the final payment stamp which should appear in the lower left hand corner of the front side of the certificate. If it is neither there nor on the back, the discharge certificate must first be sent to the Quartermaster Hawn, Dept., U. S. A., Honolulu, to have same put on, before it is forwarded to Washington for the bonus.

District Court Notes

In the District Court of Lihue, Silverio Reocobo, Filipino, charged with larceny in the second degree, to-wit: having stolen \$21.00 and \$45.00 from friends and spent the money in joy riding, pleaded guilty to both charges and was given a six months sentence in jail on each charge.

In the matter of Komolole Kapaka Scott vs Keahi Makanani Kaiawe and Kabeana Kaiawe, her husband, action in Replevin, the case was heard on the 13 and 14 before Judge Hjorth, S. K. Kaeo, Esq., appearing for plaintiff and P. L. Rice, Esq., attorney for defendants. The Court gave judgment for plaintiff with order for restitution of the property in dispute, a Colt valued at \$40. Attorney for defendants noted an appeal to the Circuit Court.

One Louis, a Filipino from Hanamaulu, found tating a loaded revolver, forfeited bail in the sum of twenty-five dollars and lost his gun. Koney Yu, Korean, charged with driving an automobile for hire without license was fined ten dollars and cost of court. Having no money to pay his fine he was sent to jail for 13 days.

Hawaiian Mills for Philippines
The Catton, Neill Company of Honolulu, is coming to be one of the leading sugar engineering concerns in the country. It has recently completed and shipped to the Philippines a complete 500 ton, 12 roller mill for the Isabella plantation on the island of Negros which is now being installed there. They have now in hand a 1500 ton, 15 roller plant for the Maao Central Company, of the Philippines, which will be by all odds the largest plant there, and most modern and complete in every respect. This mill will be constructed with a view to enlarging its capacity to 3000 tons of cane a day. Both of these Central companies will be largely conducted by George H. Fairchild, formerly of Kealia. He is president of one company and vice-president of the other.

Miss Sidlowski leaves this afternoon for Honolulu where she will recuperate for a few weeks to recover her strength after a siege of the flu.

A. W. Bottomley and G. P. Wilcox of the American Factors, arrived by the Kinau this morning on plantation business, and will return this afternoon.

JOE FREITAS PASSES AWAY

We regret to have to chronicle the death of Joe Freitas of Hanamaulu, at the Armory on Wednesday morning last. His was a case that created a good deal of interest, and awakened much sympathy, because of the wonderful fight that he made for life, long after it was supposed that he had no chance. It was a case of Spanish influenza of the pneumonic form.

Born on the Island, he had been for many years in the employ of the Lihue Plantation where he was a valued member of the steam plow gang. He was an uncommonly genial and happy disposition, and a general favorite. He leaves a wife and five children, the oldest about eight years old. The widow is a frail little woman, in a delicate state of health, consequent on several operations, and it will go hard with the family.

They will be entitled to a \$1500 benefit payment from the Portuguese benefit society, but there may be difficulty about collecting this amount because of the excessive demands on the society at this time. It is understood, however, that the plantation will treat the family liberally, and see that they do not really suffer.

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The Knudsen family are being greatly missed from Kauai circles as they kept open house and their home was always the motive for some interesting event. We are losing a good worker, in Mrs. Knudsen, as she was always into things up to date and Honolulu is indeed lucky in their new addition.

SUPPORTS ANY AND ALL GOVERNMENT MEASURES AT ALL TIMES.	THE GARDEN ISLAND		PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY LIHUE KAUAI
	Kauai First, Last and all the time.		
	KENNETH C. HOPPER,	Managing Editor	
	TUESDAY	MARCH 18, 1919	

DON'T CASH YOUR WAR SAVINGS STAMPS

The post offices complain of the number of applicants who come with their War Savings and Thrift Stamps and insist on having them cashed. During the last three months there have been \$1500 worth of such stamps cashed at the Lihue post office, and in Honolulu, last month, no less than \$8,000 worth were cashed. Multiply these figures, in proportion, by the number of villages, towns, and cities throughout the whole country and it will run into an enormous amount.

With a kindly consideration for any who might be in need, the Government made provision for the cashing of these stamps in case of emergency or serious financial straits, but it was never expected that people would treat them as a deposit bank account against which they might draw whenever the fancy took them.

These stamps are of the nature of bonds, a definite contract to run a certain time and to be fulfilled just as much as any other contract is. A man may assign his contract perhaps, but he may not repudiate it. These stamps are really small denomination

bonds redeemable in 1923, and every one who took them understood that, and they should carry out the terms of the contract.

The real state of the case is, doubtless, that some took them in the flush of a patriotic enthusiasm, which has since died away and now they want to unload the patriotic burden which they assumed. Some others took them to make a show of patriotism which they did not feel, and to avoid the imputation of being slackers, and now that things have simmered down and they can do so quietly, they are repudiating the obligation. It is the case of the enlisted man who marches with the colors in the day time when he is under the eye of his superior officer, and then deserts under cover of night.

There may be some extenuation for the man who is a slacker open and above-board, with the courage of his convictions, but there is none for the man who seeks the credit of being a patriot, but who is a slacker on the sly every time he gets a chance.

We trust that every really loyal citizen, will hold onto his War Savings Stamps to the uttermost and thus demonstrate that they meant the patriotism they professed when they took them. Anyone who doesn't do this, the chances are that he is a slacker.

VAUGHAN MAC CAUGHEY

Vaughan MacCaughey, the new Superintendent of Public Instruction, seems to meet the requirements, so far as any rate, as academic attainments and simon pure Americanism are concerned. His ancestors fought in the war of the Revolution, the Civil War, and other American wars, and he himself is a member of the National Guard. So he ought to be a militant American. As to his academic standing, he is a graduate of Cornell, 1908, and has been engaged since that time in various scientific and educational pursuits, which would seem to indicate that he is a man of liberal education.

In addition to these qualifications he will need to have executive, judgment, patience and firmness in no small degree, and a certain amount of indifference to public criticism,—all of which we hope he has, for he has a hard row ahead of him, if we may judge by what the others have had. It is no easy matter to handle a thousand teachers, and thirty thousand children, with the general public thrown in, and keep the peace all around.

We bespeak for him the sympathetic cooperation of everyone concerned; thus, and thus only, will the best results be secured.

The Java Surplus Disappears

Facts About Sugar calls attention to the vanishing menace of the Java surplus which has been worrying sugar men for the last year or two.

At the close of active hostilities last November there was a million tons of sugar in stock in Java, with the prospect of another million and a half, or more, coming in 1919. Sugar was being sold in Java at that time for 3 cents a pound, while the rest of the world was paying 7 cents, and it was predicted that just as soon as transportation could be secured, the European market would be flooded with Java sugar, and the price would drop clean through the floor.

But now already, only three months or so from the time when the first Java peril was at its worst, it has practically disappeared. The surplus stock on hand is gone, and 40 per cent of the coming crop is sold in advance.

And after all, very little of this sugar went to the European market. It was mostly, and eagerly, consumed in the Far East, where they are just as hungry for sugar, as the people in the rest of the world.

The significant thing about this for us, is that there is no immediate probability of a near decline in prices, in fact it looks as though the demand would continue to outrun the supply to such an extent as to bring about a rise in prices instead of a decline.

BRONZE LAPEL BUTTON FOR HONORABLY DISCHARGED

The War Department authorizes the following statement:

The "honorable discharge" emblem to be issued by the War Department will be a bronze lapel button somewhat similar to the G. A. R. button of like significance. It is the intention of the Government to distribute the button free of charge to all entitled to it. The buttons will be manu-

factured only by concerns chosen by the Government, which will furnish the dies for their manufacture and purchase the buttons, thus obviating any possible variance from the approved pattern in design, color, or material.

Of appropriate and artistic design, the button is the result of a competition among American artists and sculptors, conducted by the Commission of Fine Arts of which Charles Moore is chairman, and the following are members: Herbert Adams, J. Alden Weir, Charles A. Platt, William M. Kendall, John Russell Pope, James L. Greenleaf, and Col. C. S. Ridley, secretary. Fifteen designs were submitted by the Commission for final selection by the Chief of Staff.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Kawaihau, Kauai,
March 15, 1919.
Editor Garden Island—I was very much interested, as well as being in sympathy, in your article "Failed to Make Good" in the is-

sue of the 4th of March. Being somewhat familiar with the subject, I beg to be allowed to use your columns to air the views, not only of myself, but of other local people who feel aggrieved at the action of the government in permitting these lands to be continued to be held in spite of their failure to abide by the stipulations of the agreement they signed in November, 1917.

Mr. Kellinoi claims that the facts have been mis-stated, but he is careful not to enlighten us as to the real reason why these people are being allowed to retain possession of the lands. It certainly appears significant that the lots complained of—one complete block—were all taken up by Honolulu people and that these are the only ones out of the whole series who found it impossible(?) to live up to their contract; strange that they should all have the same misfortune; we have heard that "Birds of a feather—"

I quote, "Homesteading as far as Van Gieson is concerned is a failure because they have not moved upon their lands;" this is not the argument, for it is well known that the Homesteader has two years before he is compelled to take up residence, but it is their utter neglect of cultivation that is complained of, and this is the reason why "they are being picked upon." The ten homesteaders whom Kellinoi accuses of being at Kapaa town and Kealia have more than complied with the fullest requirements of the law and that is all that is asked for, i.e. to see that justice is administered equally.

Mr. Kellinoi raises great complaint against oriental labor being employed by the people of Kapaa, etc. I would ask him point blank whether it is not a fact that at least one of his Honolulu friends is guilty of this practice, which he calls un-American?

No "injustice has been done to the Van Gieson people," as Mr. Kellinoi claims; the injustice has been done the community at large; to the homesteader who kept good faith with his agreement with the Territory, and also to the prospective homesteader who is waiting to take hold of these lands by right of forfeiture; it is these people who can rightly claim injustice. No attempt was made "to throttle homesteading in Hawaii," only the attempt to see that the laws of the Territory are lived up to by the contracting parties. I proudly gaze at the neighbors bountiful crops and with a finger of scorn point at the waste acres of the Honolulu hui.

Mr. Kellinoi's permission "to cut 200 head... of cattle belonging to Thronas" is hardly clear. His stipulation reads that the cattle are to found upon HIS land. It is not HIS land that is referred to, but that of the aforesaid hui (recently called in a Honolulu paper "land hogs"). Will he deny in black and white that before the arrival of Mr. Thronas' herd he permitted cattle to pasture upon the lands referred to for a consideration of 50 cents per month? No, he cannot; perhaps he granted a lower rate for the big herd.

Mr. Kellinoi concludes with his desire "to be neighborly," well then let him prove his sincerity by taking down the fence he recently erected blocking his neighbor's roadway, does such action show a desire for brotherly love? And again, his refusal to share part of the expense of the erection of adjoining fences, and in his action in turning in a herd of cattle upon the land, which will not only damage the fences but are bound to destroy the growing crops, this hardly shows his earnest spirit for the welfare of his neighbors.

If Mr. Kellinoi had devoted the time that he took to discuss the subject in your paper by replying to the letters of complaint which his neighbors were forced to address to him they would certainly have been inclined to believe his faith.

The public have a right to learn why there is discrimination in the administration of their land laws; such practices have been "put through" in the past, but the public have awoken and now demand that equal rights prevail in the dealing of THEIR lands. Mr. Jervas in the Star-Bulletin of the 13th of March also draws attention to this matter.

Thanking you for the space,
JUSTICE.

NOTE—We have been reliably informed that the parties complained of in the above communication (the Van Gieson interests), have secured from the Governor an extension of one year in which to do the required amount of work and improvements on their property.—Ed.

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Copper Wire Bail wood grip, 3 sizes	Galvanized Steel Clad red band reinforced inset bottom 3 sizes
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Extra Heavy Galvanized Cement or Concrete Buckets	Galvanized Horse Pails extra heavy
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It automatically disengages itself when engine is running or when it backfires

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Pulverizers—Algaroba Bean, Lima, Coral,
Alfalfa

Items of Interest to Our Homesteaders

By G. W. SAHR, County Agent

Method of Cane Cultivation on Lihue Ranch

Good tillage and lots of it is the motto of J. A. De Spain, manager in charge of the sugar plantation of Lihue Ranch at Kipu. In preparing land for planting cane DeSpain plows just as often as labor conditions and time will permit, and fields plowed four and five times, subsoiled to a depth of 25 to 30 inches and harrowed half a dozen times are all in the general run of the methods of cultivation carried out at Lihue Ranch.

About two thirds of the cane land on Lihue Ranch is not irrigated and on these unirrigated fields even in dry seasons like the present, normal growth is attained, and crops harvested from unirrigated land compare favorably with those taken from the irrigated acres. The unirrigated fields receive more tillage and cultivation between crops, which tends to keep the yield up from year to year. During the past months and at the same time last year 67½ tons per acre were harvested from fourth, fifth and sixth ratoons on unirrigated land on Lihue Ranch. The method of cultivation between crops consists in off barring two times and subsoiling to a depth of 18 to 20 inches between the cane rows after each barring.

Conditions at Lihue Ranch as elsewhere do not permit the following out of any regular system of cultivation from year to year. Too much depends on labor conditions and as regards fertilization much depends on what fertilizer is available. Even the plowing depends on the amount of time and labor that can be spared. If a tractor breaks down during the busy season it means less plowing can be done in preparation to planting of cane fields. It is not a regular routine process that is carried out. It is a case of get along as well as possible with the available labor supply and material to be had. Much depends on weather conditions, and when the cane makes favorable growth because of a good season, top dressings of fertilizer may be reduced. De Spain handles his fertilizer as a sort of stimulant to be applied heavy or light according to the condition of the standing crop.

This year nitrate of soda is not to be had. Instead the plantations are required to use a mixture of part nitrate of soda and part nitrate of potash. This is an emergency mixture due to the war, and as the fertilizer companies stocked up in it the plantations are expected to dispose of it for them. Potash is very expensive at present and the addition of the nitrate of potash to this fertilizer brings the cost to a very high figure. Planters who can buy mill potash, made from the burning of molasses, and costing around 65 dollars per ton, are rather indisposed to buy high priced fertilizer containing nitrate of potash. At Lihue Ranch they are using sulphate of amonia instead of nitrate of soda, for second season fertilization. Not being mixed with potash it is cheaper. Sulphate of amonia supplies the necessary nitrogen, with only one difference, that it acts slower and therefore it must be applied a little earlier than the nitrate to get the same results. De Spain applies the sulphate at the rate of 250 pounds to the acre. The Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company is supplying the sulphate of amonia.

Mr. De Spain has high esteem for reverted phosphate as a fertilizer. It is a cheap source of phos-

phate and it works well with methods of trash conservation as conducted at Lihue Ranch. Cane is not burned off, and much trash remains to be plowed under. The moisture at Kipu causes rather rapid decay of the trash and as is the case when organic matter decomposes in the soil, carbonic acid is formed. The weak acid condition of the soil acts readily on the reverted phosphate, making it much more rapidly available to the growing crop of cane than would ordinarily be the case.

As nearly all fertilizer used at Lihue Ranch is supplied from different sources, applications are made on different occasions throughout the early part of the growing season. Not much ready mixed high grade fertilizer is used. Reverted phosphate is applied not more than 1000 pounds per acre, and mill potash at the rate of 250 pounds per acre, but where luxuriant growth already exists De Spain cuts down the application of nitrate. He believes in green manuring with leguminous cover crops on fallow fields. Some excellent yields have been secured on lands where such cover crops were turned under at Kipu.

This year Lihue Ranch yields are averaging about 40 tons to the acre, and about 8½ tons cane to a ton of sugar at the present time, which is good juice for Caledonia cane.

NEW LIGHTS ON BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS

Recent Federal investigations of tuberculosis under normal farm conditions continue to incriminate rodents, especially mice as possible spreaders of the disease. Following are briefly the results of last year's studies on tuberculosis by experts of the Bureau of Animal Industry. Thorough cleaning of stable from which tuberculous animals have been removed has been shown to be of greater importance in making buildings safe for healthy animals than the use of chemical germicides. When the cleaning is properly and thoroughly done the quantity of disinfectant needed is relatively small. Mice which have ingested tuberculosis material are especially to be suspected as possible spreaders of the disease, as tubercle bacilli multiply enormously in their bodies and are scattered freely with their feces. Results obtained again emphasize that this destructive disease would decline materially if relatively simple precautions against its spread were more commonly understood and practiced by owners of live-stock. Among the principal measures urged by the bureau are sunny, well ventilated barns, sanitary surroundings, application of the tuberculin test to all cattle when the health of the herd is doubtful, prompt removal of any animals which are affected, and the introduction into the herd of only such animals as are known to be free from the disease.

THE MOST PROFITABLE MARKETING WEIGHTS FOR HOGS

Experimental evidence has repeatedly and conclusively shown that the older an animal becomes or the more advanced the degree of fattening the greater is the amount of feed required to produce a pound of gain. Pigs should, therefore, be brought to a profitable marketing weight as quickly as practicable, due consideration being given to the cost of the feeds used. But there are certain large and more or less fixed charges that must be borne by the pigs marketed, and the

larger these pigs are when disposed of the less this charge per pound of live pork, since it is then distributed over a greater total number of pounds. These "overhead" expenses include the initial charge against the pigs at time of birth, and a large proportion of the costs of labor and equipment, and other items of lesser importance. These two conflicting sets of costs, the increasing cost of feed and the decreasing "overhead," are further complicated by the fact that the market prices vary for hogs of different weights.

It has been found that of 218 farms studied in the southern section of the United States that those that marketed or butchered their hogs at 175 to 200 pounds weight produced pork at the lowest rate per pound.

In Hawaii the market demand is, for hogs weighing less than 150 pounds. Large hogs receive a lower price in our markets, but considering the cheaper production in the case of the larger hog, the gain per pound to the producer would not vary very much in case of the larger hog which sells at a lower rate per pound. It would be much to the advantage of the producer to create a demand for larger hogs in our markets. In former times the Hawaiian type of pig was small and the only large swine that reached the market were old brood sows of poor quality that naturally demanded a lower price than the less than 150 pounder. Today with better methods 200 pound hogs can be produced that are better quality than the former Hawaiian small pigs and therefore there is no justice in the present discrimination against hogs weighing over 200 pounds. The discrimination in the Hawaiian trade is antiquated and should be based on the quality of the product more than on the weight. The present discrimination against hogs weighing over 200 pounds is detrimental to the improvement of our herds by discouraging large breeds that mature more rapidly and make more profit for the producer.

THE MULBERRY NATIVE AND IMPORTED

The Advertiser, in a recent article, seems to be more or less mixed and at sea in regard to mulberries. It starts out with the assurance that the native tapa mulberry tree is rapidly dying out, a statement that at best may be taken with a grain of salt. In former times, a hundred years or so ago, the so-called native mulberry—which no one would recognize as such—the wauke, was cultivated by the Hawaiians, or at least fostered by them, for tapa making. With the disuse of tapa, and the neglect of the art of making it, came, of course, the neglect of its growth. But it still grows in a wild, escaped-from-cultivation state, just as guava and lantana do. As a matter of fact there are two quite different plants from which tapa was made—Wauke and Mamake—both of them quite common in the lower zones of the Hawaiian forests, and not rapidly dying out any more than any other indigenous Hawaiian plant or tree.

This "Mulberry" as the Advertiser says, does not bear an edible fruit.

The balance of the article is then devoted to the cultivated mulberry, of more recent introduction and cultivation, one variety of which, the Russian mulberry, is one of our most valuable island fruits, and one that ought to be more generally planted and more universally enjoyed. It grows very readily from slip, and bears quickly and profusely.

Being a tart berry it lends itself to a variety of uses, as the following recipes from the Advertiser indicate:

The berry is most wholesome and seems to cause no digestive disturbances when eaten to excess as do so many of the berry family. Mulberry shrub (fresh mulberry

juice) has a fair fame as a refreshing drink. Large, juicy, well ripened mulberries are a desirable table delicacy when uncooked and can be used in almost any black-berry or raspberry recipe.

Mulberry shortcake can be made of the fresh fruit crushed with sugar, or with a mulberry sauce cooked with a larger amount of water and made sweeter than for the usual sauce. The surplus juice can be thickened with cornstarch and served as sauce for the shortcake or, using a commercial gelatine, made into a mulberry mold, or added as flavoring to plain cooked tapioca.

Some sour fruit such as rhubarb or a little lemon juice is added to give tartness. The highly acid Surinam Cherry (Sometimes called French Cherry) also makes an agreeable blend.

Mulberry Jelly.

Fresh picked fruit, mature but red instead of black ripe, makes an especially clear, sparkling jelly of pleasing flavor. To make, cook together three measures of fruit to one measure of water till the fruit is very soft; strain and to one measure of juice add one measure of sugar and cook till it drips from a spoon in a clinging drop.

Mulberry Pie

Line a pie plate with a plain pastry, letting it extend well beyond the edge of plate. Use one cup of sugar to one pint of mulberries, mixing with the sugar two level tablespoons of flour and one-half teaspoon of salt. Cover the bottom crust with some of the sugar-flour mixture, put in the berries, cover with the rest of the sugar mixture, dot with butter and add the upper crust, taking especial care to brush the edge of the lower crust with water before the upper crust is added as berry pies have an aggravating tendency to "leak." A well tried preventive of this disagreeable and wasteful leaking is to use a strip of clean muslin (about like a 3-4-inch bandage) wet in water and passpatted around the edge of the pie just before putting in the oven. This serves the double purpose of preventing leaking and also the over-browning of the edge. Remove as soon as pie is taken from the oven. Berry pies should cook about thirty minutes in a moderate hot oven.

Mulberry Sponge

Line a deep bowl with strips of stale bread, fitting them closely but leaving a hollow place in the center of the bowl into which pour hot mulberry sauce. Sprinkle a few crumbs over the top to be sure all the juice will be absorbed and set in a cool place for several hours. Prepare for the table by inverting the bowl on a pretty dish and serve with sugar and cream, whipped cream, soft custard or junket.

Mulberry Pudding

Butter a deep baking dish and pour in one pint of mulberry sauce. Pour over it a cottage pudding batter. Bake for about thirty minutes or till the batter is a nice brown on top. A lighter, fluffier pudding results if the dish is covered for the first fifteen minutes of baking. The cottage pudding can be made of the following: One half cup milk, one egg, one and one-half cups flour, two teaspoons baking powder, one tablespoon Crisco, one third cup of sugar, one teaspoon salt and vanilla or nutmeg for flavor.

A New Use for Rice Hulls

Prof. G. W. Taggart of the Louisiana State University, has discovered a process of using charred rice hulls as a decolorizing medium in refining cane sugar, and has been awarded a patent for the same. Heretofore bone-black has been used for this purpose, involving an expensive equipment as well as expensive raw material. This may be of value to Hawaii, since we have both the raw sugar and the waste rice hulls.



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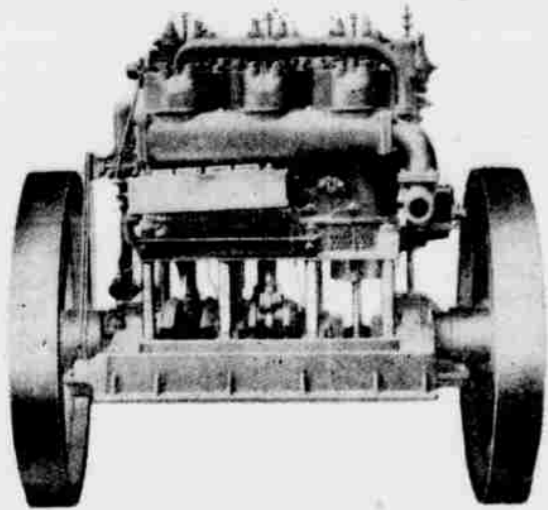
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An Adventure on Wheels

By J. M. LYDGATE

In view of the fact that first impressions are little better than the lingering remnants of ignorance, they merit perhaps very little consideration; yet very commonly they enjoy the advantages of primogeniture, and persist in stubborn dignity just because they are first impressions.

Wary of An Automobile

My first impressions of an automobile were very unfavorable, and doubtless they have tinged every subsequent impression. It happened in this wise: I was in Honolulu with a spare day at my command, and I wanted to go down to the Wahiawa dam, then in process of construction. I went to the Club Stables, and told them of my purpose, and suggested a carriage and span for the trip. The manager, who was evidently used to giving advice with authority, listened deprecatingly. "Oh, no! What you want is an auto! If you go in a carriage it will take all day. If you take an auto, you'll get back by lunch time." I was at first inclined to resent being told what I wanted, but then I remembered that this was a city man, and knew a whole lot more than I did, being only a country jay, and that this authority was one of the prerogatives of the city man in dealing with his backwoods brother. I am conservative, and rather like to stay by the thing that I know; but I was off on a holiday, and was fairly entitled to be a little reckless.

"Well," I said, "I don't know much about an automobile,—will it get me back without any breakdown?"

"Shure! Get you back flying!"

"All right," I said, "8:30 tomorrow morning."

First Acquaintance With a Ford

It was a Ford, in the early days when they were smaller, less powerful, and less able to go anywhere than they are now—and I suppose, less reliable.

It was my first experience, and it seemed to me that we travelled a whole lot faster than there was any need for, and that the road, even in the smooth places, was rougher than I supposed any fairly good road could be. We got to our destination all right, and saw whatever there was to be seen,—just what, I don't remember now—in fact I don't remember much of anything about it, except that no one invited us to lunch, and there seemed to be no provision for getting it any other way. This made us the more anxious to get back home, and the speed that had seemed excessive coming down didn't seem at all out of the way going back.

Quits On the Job

All of a sudden, in the bottom of the largest and deepest valley in the whole trip, the machine stopped dead; with characteristic depravity, in the hottest, dustiest, most God forsaken place that could be found.

All In the Day's Work

The chauffeur got out, quietly and jauntily, as though nothing unusual had happened, and proceeded to open up the car, as though he knew just exactly where to put his finger at once on the trouble, and, one after another he did all the obvious and easy things that they all do to an auto under the circumstances; did them cheerily, confidently, mechanically.

Gets Down To Business

Then he took off his coat, and cuffs, and collar, and tackled the hard things, one by one, confident of a diagnosis by elimination. Between times he cranked, long and vigorously till the sweat poured off him, but all in vain. At first he talked optimistically. Such little difficulties were trivial; all in the day's work and not to be taken seriously. Then he was silent and sullen. Then he was

eloquent and profane. He damned the thing up hill and down dale; he kicked it; he spit on it. Then he stood aside and glared at it in the mute frenzy of exausted wrath for which no words were adequate.

Took It All and Said Nothing

Like the famous Tar Baby, the auto "lay low, and said nothing." Its mute forbearance was one of the most aggravating things about it. If it had bucked, or kicked, or bit, or squealed, it wouldn't have been so bad. It simply did nothing,—but it wouldn't go.

Recreations By the Way

A big touring car filled with jaunty people came by, and cast pitying looks upon us, as much as to say, "That's what you get for travelling in a Ford!" A Chinaman with a load of wood, piled high, came along. His team took fright at the balking auto, shied off to one side, and landed the wagon in the ditch, dishing his wheels and upsetting his load. And he too was eloquent in Chinese profanity. The least we could do was to apologize for our auto, and help him get his wagon out of the ditch.

Meanwhile the chauffeur kept tinkering away at the machine doing over again the various things that he had already done more than once; doing them again simply because there was nothing else to do.

Begins To Look Serious

The afternoon wore away; we had had an early breakfast, and no lunch, and we were beginning to think that we wouldn't get any dinner. What at first seemed rather an amusing adventure, began to look like a serious one. It seemed an unattractive place to spend the night. Finally we modestly suggested that he had better telephone to town for help. This meant walking back several miles through the dust and heat, to the nearest telephone. "No! he would be ——. He would do no such thing!" With a good deal of vivid commentary on his text by way of emphasis.

The Call for Aid

We left the idea with him, however, with the hope that it might sink in in time, and returned to the study of the sunset behind the Waianae Mountains.

Finally, to our great relief, he submitted to the inevitable, and trudged away to the telephone station, and in due time, between five and six o'clock, another car, and another chauffeur appeared on the scene.

And this second chauffeur was just as confident that he could fix the car as the first one had been. So he set to work, to do over again, one by one, all the things which the other had done. With much the same waning patience, and much of the same comment. And the other stood by grimly and let him do it. And the auto took it all in mute patience, and gave no sign.

Finally, when it was too dark to do anything more, if there was anything more to do, they gave it up and we started for home. I, at least, was fearful lest there should be a sympathetic strike on the relief car. There wasn't—I'll give the automobile credit for that.

A Dangerous Derelict

The stables immediately dispatched a team of stalwart mules for the car, and it reached town in the early morning. As it was still on strike, and wouldn't go, and nobody could tell what ailed the pesky thing, it was towed down to the garage. But on the way it ran into a freight wagon, from which it was rescued only after it had wrecked the wagon and added to its own incapacity.

It was a long time before I could bring myself to look on an automobile with anything like a friendly eye.

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An Undeveloped Estate

The last number of the *Atlantic* contains a very instructive and suggestive article on this subject by A. D. Little, consulting chemist to many large corporations and to the U. S. Internal Revenue Department, and of course, a recognized authority of the highest standing. We propose, in this and following articles to give the substance of his significant paper, *Undeveloped Empires*.

The United States is an aggregation of undeveloped empires, sparsely occupied by the most wasteful people in the world. The Yellowstone Park is three times the size of Luxembourg. There are both space and climate in California for a new Italy and a greater Greece. Our Gulf States exceed in area, and are incomparably richer in resources, than the German Empire, Holland, Japan, Formosa and Great Britain together. Alaska is twice the size of Scandinavia, with more than twice the resources of that country in arable land, fisheries, furs and coal, and with metal deposits of fabulous wealth that have already yielded values exceeding \$350,000,000, to say nothing of the spruce and water-power to supply the world with paper. Yet Scandinavia supports ten million sturdy and prosperous people while Alaska has only some fifty thousand.

We Produce for the World

Already we produce twenty five per cent of the world's wheat, forty per cent of its iron and steel, sixty percent of its copper, and seventy-five percent of its corn. But beyond this our estate includes countless store-houses of untouched wealth, whose extent almost outruns our wildest dreams.

1750 Acres Apiece

We have land enough to give every man, woman and child of our population about seventeen hundred and fifty acres, with Alaska and some islands to spare. Little more than two-fifths of this great domain is in farms, and of the farm area only one-half is improved and bearing crops. We are ineffective farmers, growing fourteen bushels of wheat per acre while Germany grows twenty-eight, and England thirty-two; content with less than half a bale of cotton to the acre on land which should yield at least a bale. In the last year, a year of foreign famine, and unprecedented prices, only forty per cent, according to Mr. Hoover, of our Irish potato crop of 390 million bushels reached the market. We ought to double our area of cultivated land and quadruple our agricultural production.

What Farming Ought to Be

Speaking of him as a class, the American farmer has been in the past a two-dollar-a-day man. His ordinary field crops have not yielded him much more than day-laborer's wages. Whenever he has made more than this he has made it from side issues, butter, eggs, honey, meat, milk, the orchard and the cider mill. But at length farming is beginning to take that place which its real importance and its great possibilities entitle it. It is gaining recognition as a business,—a business which demands technical knowledge of a high order, management, skill in cooperation, large scale marketing, and which offers in return all the possibilities of development and increased reward that business as we have known it affords. This waking-up comes at an opportune time. Never has the world been more in need of an increased food supply, and never have the promises of large reward been more alluring. These promises are to be realized through a more intelligent development of our natural resources, and the recognition of a better and more satisfying type of rural life and the making of adequate provision for the same.

What Will Be

Farm life heretofore has been so largely a life of doltish drudgery and of isolation from the cultural influences and amenities of life, that the better class of minds and energies have avoided it, or escaped from it, but this is all going to be changed in the coming farm program. In place of isolated and lonely farms, there will be compact farm communities, each with a social center large enough to ensure contact and companionship, good schools, some reasonable opportunity for amusement, and a chance to look into a shop-window. From these centers concrete roads will radiate out to the farms—themselves, whereon will be dwellings in which good taste and skilled design have had a part. The compactness of the social organization will permit the use of community tractors, threshers, driers, and will ensure the benefits of co-operative buying and selling. Nor is this only a paper dream, it is an actual attainment more or less completely worked out, in several places on the Mainland.

Farms for the Soldiers

Already, in many of the Allied countries, and especially throughout the British colonies, ample provision has been made to assist returning soldiers in establishing themselves as successful farmers.

Australia is spending one hundred million dollars for this purpose. A proportionate amount for us would be two billion dollars.

Advances for improvement may run as high as \$6,000, and terms of payment range from twenty years in Ontario to forty years in Queensland. The interest rate is seldom more than one half of one per cent above that paid on the public securities of the Colony. The prospective soldier-farmer is trained on demonstration farms at current wages.

There are great possibilities in our own country for the same sort of thing. Our secretary of Agriculture is conducting a preliminary investigation of lands suitable for reclamation by government agency as sites of model rural communities for soldiers. The project contemplates the ultimate utilization for farm purposes of approximately 300 million acres now classified as arid, or cut over, or swamp lands.

Fortunes In These Reclaimed Lands

Some conception may be gained of the possibilities of these reclamation schemes by noting what has been done. About one million acres have been reclaimed and made productive by means of irrigation, and have produced marvelous results. The Yuma project in Arizona opened up a new valley of the Nile where four crops of alfalfa a year are now raised on what was once barren lands. The streets of Yuma and Somerton

are crowded with automobiles of farmers, enriched by thousands of acres of splendid long-staple cotton, alfalfa, corn and other grains.

Another irrigation valley in Arizona, that of the Salt River, has few superiors in the world, and has come in three years into phenomenal prosperity. Arizona planted to cotton last year 92,000 acres. Its crop was 96 per cent perfect, the best record in the United States. Settlers in the Boise River project, in Idaho, claim to have made it the greatest potato section in the country. They received from each acre of land in 1918 from \$350 to 400. From the Yakima project in Washington were shipped 5000 cars of apples over one railroad, with as many more to follow. From two and three-quarters acres were picked 2044 boxes of pears which sold for \$5,544.

These are just flashes of indication which suggest the possibilities of these reclaimed regions.

Even Garden Isle Has Some Fault

G. L. Morrill has returned from a tour of Kauai and says a fit punishment for the Kaiser would be to sail for two days on the Ki-nan, says the Advertiser.

"To paint this rainy isle one should use water colors and frame the picture in a rainbow," says Morrill.

"The Waimea Canyon is not the Grand Canyon of Arizona but a 'baby grand' where the golden and silver fingers of day and night play symphonies and nocturnes most harmonious colors. Here I found brilliant sermons in stones and not as dry and barren as many I've preached and heard."

"The Olokele canyon drive is a literal highway where the bandit death waits to rob one of life. Canyons to right of us, left and in front and behind our auto volleyed and thundered with gasoline explosions. There was plenty of scenery and sensations. One is glad his soul is safe and his life insurance premium paid."

"I was intoxicated with the scenery—some of the people I met, were full of native 'swipes'—even the mountain peaks were on a jag, while the sands barked and the horn spouted."

"The tourist is welcomed not only by the hotel and garage man but by the mosquito, whose bill is as big as theirs combined. They can pick up a child, knock down a man or bore through a wall. They are able to assault the tourist, throw him down and like, a vampire, suck all his blood before he can call for help. However, a wire netting and a gallon of coal oil can defend a man if he has timely warning and is prepared."

"Hanalei is a paradise of scenery. Just before entering it we were stopped by a quarantine angel who was guarding it against the 'flu' visitor from the other side of the island."

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Announcements will be made later concerning Special Exhibitors' rates on steamer and railway lines.

Fair Commission of Hawaii - 303 Hawaiian Trust Bldg. HONOLULU

War Savings Stamps

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Stocks, Bonds, Real Estate and Insurance

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Kuraoka & Co. CONTRACTOR AND CARPENTER

Building, Painting, Moving Buildings and General Carpentering.

Manufacturer of All Kinds of Furniture.

P. O. Box 265 - Lihue, Kauai

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Famous general line used by engineers who dug the Panama Canal.

Standardized—incomparable in accuracy and finish.

Inclined Blueprint papers, tracing cloths, drawing papers, profile and cross-section papers

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CALIFORNIA FEED CO
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Dealers in
HAY, GRAIN AND CHICKEN
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Sole Agents for
International Stock, Poultry Food
and other specialties. Arabic for
cooling Iron Roofs. Petaluma In-
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KING'S SPECIAL CHICK FOOD
P. O. Box 452, Honolulu

HOTEL LIHUE

(The Fairview)

Twenty-two elegant rooms
In Main Building
Three Airy Cottages
Cuisine unexcelled in country
districts

W. H. Rice, Jr.,
Proprietor

Koloa Plantation Store

Wholesale and Retail Groceries
Dry Goods of all Descriptions.
General Plantation
Supplies.

"We have not studied
cost nor economy as
we should, either as
organizers of indus-
try, statesmen, or as
individuals."

--President Wilson.

But there is yet time
to start to save--and
that time is NOW.

Bishop & Company

Savings Department
WAIMEA BRANCH
KAUAI

Perfection in Cleaning and Dyeing

can only be attained in a plant
that has perfect modern facili-
ties and equipment for such
work. We have the equipment
and "Know How"
Send us your Soiled Garment

—AT—

FRENCH LAUNDRY and Dye Works

J. ABADIE, Proprietor
Honolulu, T. H.

The man or woman who or-
ders a pair of

REGAL SHOES

is sure before hand of the un-
surpassed quality and the guar-
anteed fit.

Regal Shoe Store

Fort and Hotel
HONOLULU

Olokele Outing

A party of fifteen including
representatives from the Y. M. C.
A. clubs at Lihue, Puhii, Koloa,
Lawai, Homestead, Elele, Maki-
weli and Kekaha with the two
secretaries motored to Olokele
Saturday afternoon for a combin-
ed outing and inspirational con-
ference. The merry party arrived
at the ditchman's house shortly
after dark. As but two of the
party had been there before, the
mystery of the surroundings, tow-
ering shapes against the skyline,
the distant roar of mountain
streams, rugged forest trees, cool,
snappy air, had a most delightful
effect at that time of day. Quickly
the expedition was organized with
a division of labor; the camp fire
flared up cheerily in the gloom,
a stove was constructed and that
most essential member of any
camping party, the cook, was dis-
covered in Kondo from Koloa, a
culinary genius of experience.
With several assistants he was
soon able to announce supper,
the menu consisting of "hot dogs,"
bread and butter, doughnuts, ap-
ples, coffee with regular milk and
sugar.

Meanwhile the electricians had
been busy stringing up 60-watt
maza lights in the trees and
when the power from Mr. Wal-
worth's generator was turned on,
behold the transformation! Supper
over, a party "did the dishes,"
another hapai-ed wood (at the ex-
pense of the poor ditch man), a
third division erected a very serv-
iceable lean-to, while a fourth
spread the cushions and blankets.
Then followed a concert to the
sweet strumming of the guitars
from Lawai with songs in Hawai-
ian, Porto Rican, Japanese and
American. These were inter-
persed with the indispensable
campfire tales, and interesting
narrations by Kondo and Watada
respectively, of life in college and
the army.

The later hours of the evening
took a more serious turn when
Mr. Walworth talked on Y. M. C.
A. ideals and club plans. Mr.
Warner followed with definite
suggestions of local needs and ex-
plained what each leader could do
to boost his club, emphasis being
put just now on the membership
and financial campaign. This
session was closed with Bible
reading and prayer.

The lights were then turned off
and all but the first guard prepar-
ed to "turn in." But sleep was im-
possible as the novelist says, at
least until the wee still hours of
approaching day. There was
snoring in several languages, in-
harmonious of course, until it was
decided to assign parts to parti-
cular specialists, some taking
high tenor, another low bass,
while the nonmusical refrained
by agreement and so discord gave
way to harmony.

Next morning, breakfast con-
sisting of boiled rice, milk, sugar,
sausage, bread, butter and cocoa,
was followed by a general camp
cleaning. After this formal de-
votion service was held, ending
with a talk by Mr. Warner on the
"Third Side of the Triangle," be-
ing our relation to God and the
Christian life. The rest of the
forenoon was given over to a hike
to the intake over the beautiful
canyon trail. Returning for
lunch the last meal proved the
biggest and was well timed after
a twelve-mile hike—such things
as eggs (any way you like), pork
and beans, bread, butter, coffee,
cakes, sliced pineapple and grapes
—produced the desired results.

The party returned in the early
afternoon having voted that they
had enjoyed a good and profitable
time. The roll call included,
Harry Ito, Sin You Chong and
Henry Weidemeyer, from Lihue;
Kondo and James Mikaele from
Koloa, Henry Dominici, Izuko
and August Silva from Lawai and
Homestead, Denichi from Elele,
Campos, from Makaweli, Fred
Hamada and Tanaka from Keka-
ha, with secretaries Walworth
and Warner.

From the Other Islands

Hydroplane Service, Honolulu to Hilo

E. H. Lewis, former auto dealer
of Honolulu, arrived on the Sibe-
ria Maru to complete arrange-
ments for an airplane service be-
tween Honolulu and Hilo. Lewis
expects to have the line in oper-
ation by the end of the summer,
says the Star-Bulletin.

According to his statement this
morning, Lewis has been in con-
ference with Curtis brothers, and
arrangements are now just about
complete for a big flying boat
which will carry 50 passengers
and make a round trip to the Big
Island every day. All that now
remains to be done, says Lewis, is
to complete arrangements to ob-
tain the necessary franchise to
operate the line. The capital is
already interested, according to
Lewis, and the only remaining de-
tail is to arrange the franchise.

The hydroplane when built will
cost \$100,000, says Lewis, and will
have room for 50 passengers and
their baggage. The boat will fly
at about 10 feet above the water,
and make the entire round trip to
Hilo daily.

Lewis expects to be in Honolulu
only 11 days, and will return to
the mainland, where he left Mrs.
Lewis. He will return again at
the end of the summer to start the
Hilo service. Mrs. Lewis will then
return also and they will make
their home in the islands again.

Soldier Editor Heard From

Sergeant E. B. Bridgewater,
Hawaii's soldier-editor, who has
been in the thick of it "over there"
with the Engineers, was given the
following write-up when he re-
turned to his home town on the
mainland recently for a brief vis-
it:

"Ben Bridgewater arrived here
Friday morning from Des Moines,
Iowa, where he has been in the
hospital, to visit his half-brother,
John A. Hickerson, until Monday.
Nearly 30 years ago Ben was the
devil in the Press office at \$3 per
week and the first time he received
the dollars they looked as big as
dinner plates. He was with us

several years and had his ups and
downs with us. In the Spanish-
American war he enlisted and
served his country faithfully.
Soon after the war he went to
Hawaii had his early training
took him into the newspaper busi-
ness, and he became connected
with the Hilo Post.

In April last he enlisted in the
army and went to France with the
47th Engineers, an independent
unit. He was in the battle at Sois-
sons August 3 and a shrapnel got
him, splitting his forehead, knock-
ing the end off of two front teeth,
breaking both bones in one wrist
and one in the other, cracking two
ribs and otherwise hurting his
feelings. He was sent to the base
hospital for repairs and has not
yet entirely recovered the use of
his right hand.

"He left France the day after
Thanksgiving and has been in the
hospital at Fort Des Moines.

"The Press-Journal has turn-
ed out some mighty good boys in
the past 30 years and Ben is one
of 'em.

"Before coming here Ben stop-
ped at Perry, Mo., to visit his
brother, J. M. Bridgewater, and
another brother, Lee Bridgewater,
arrived from St. Louis Saturday
to spend Sunday with him."—
Star-Bulletin.

Rivenburgh will help Lane

Bertram G. Rivenburgh, form-
erly land commissioner of Hawaii,
who resigned his position some
time ago and is now on the main-
land, will soon be connected with
the department of the interior in
Washington, D. C. and will as-
sist in the big projects which Sec-
retary Franklin K. Lane has un-
der way for land reclamations for
returned soldiers, says the Star-
Bulletin.

This information reached Hon-
olulu a few days ago through
the arrival here of a local man re-
turning from service on the main-
land. He saw Rivenburgh in
Washington and the former land
commissioner stated that he was
about to join the department of
the interior and handle some of
Lane's pet projects for the re-
claiming of lands for returned
soldiers.

Honolulu Music Co. Ltd.

JAMES R. BERGSTROM, Manager

Ampico Reproducing Pianos, Knabe, Fis-
her, Haines and Kroeger Pianos, Victor
and Columbia Machines and Records.

Latest Sheet Music and Player music rolls,
Pianos and Player Pianos on small month-
ly payments. Pianos tuned and repaired
and rented by Jack Bergstrom, Kauai
agent.

Honolulu Music Co. Ltd.

Telephone - - Lihue Hotel.

"Saving has been the cornerstone of many of the world's great-
est fortunes, but the investment thereof has been the material
that completed the edifice.

LET US ASSIST YOU IN SELECTING YOUR INVEST-
MENTS

Henry Waterhouse Trust Co., Ltd.,

HONOLULU, T. H.

Some Slang Used in War

The war has brought into use a
large number of new words, some of
them technical terms and others con-
venient slang expressions. "Dough-
boy," "Tommy," "poltu," and "boche"
are now established terms for the
United States, British, French and
German soldiers, respectively. "Gob"
is the name current in the American
navy for a "jackie," or enlisted man.
"Blighly" is the British soldier's name
for Great Britain. To "go west" is his
figurative expression for dying. Many
terms were used to describe shells of
different characters. "Woolly bear"
is the name given to a large, high-ex-
plosive shell with time fuse, which
bursts overhead, giving out a dense
black smoke which expands and rolls
about in such a manner as to suggest
the animal for which it was named.
"Silent Lizzies," "Sighing Susans,"
and "Whispering Willies" were large-
caliber, long-range naval-gun shells
which passed over the front line so
high that only a sort of whispering
sound was heard. The "middle heavies"
(4.1 to 9.2 in calibers) with per-
cussion fuses, which burst on impact
and gave out a dense black smoke,
were called "Jack Johnsons" and
"coal boxes." They were also grouped
under the general designation of
"crumps," because of the peculiar
sound of their explosion. Some of the
very large shells were called "grand-
mothers" or "railroad trains." The
French called them "marmites," mean-
ing a large cooking-pot or kettle. The
"whiz-bang" was exactly what the
name would suggest—a small shell of
very high velocity, which arrived and
burst with such suddenness as to give
no time for taking cover. Gas shells
have a peculiar sound, all their own,
difficult to describe but never forgot-
ten when once heard—a sort of rum-
bling or gurgling sound. When gas
shells land, they do not make much
noise, having a very small bursting
charge, merely sufficient to break the
case which contains the gas in liquid
form. They were often mistaken by
new troops for "duds," or "blinds," as
shells which fail to explode are called.

The Hanalei School solicits or-
ders for sewing, making of under-
wear, and all kinds of fancy
work.

R. N. Ware, piano tuner and
repairer from the Bergstrom
Music Company, Honolulu, will be
on the Island of Kauai from
March 21 until March 28. Kindly
send orders to Mr. N. R. Ware,
c/o C. B. Hofgaard, Waimea.—
Advt.

BY-AUTHORITY

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that, as provided by law, a public
hearing will be held by the Govern-
or of the Territory and the
Board of Commissioners of Agri-
culture and Forestry on Wed-
nesday, the 2nd day of April,
1919, at 10 o'clock a. m. in the
office of the Board of Commis-
sioners of Agriculture and For-
estry, King Street, Honolulu to
consider the withdrawal from the
Puu Ka Pele Forest Reserve,
Waimea, Kauai, of an area of 415
acres, more or less.

A map and description of the
said land are on file in the office
of the Superintendent of Forestry
where they are open to the in-
spection of the public.

At the said time and place all
persons who so desire will be
given full opportunity to be heard
upon the subject matter of this
notice and to present evidence
and arguments in person, by
proxy, or letter either for or
against the withdrawal of this
land from the aforesaid forest
reserve.

C. J. McCARTHY,
Governor of Hawaii.
The Capitol, Honolulu, T. H.,
March 17, 1919.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Decker's Automobile Exchange is
now open and ready for business,
and we have the following cars
for sale:

1 Buick six—looks like new—1917
model, worth \$2,000, will sell
for \$1,250.

1 Super-six, 1917 model, looks like
new, fine shape. Price \$1,650.
1 Ford Touring, 1917 model,
splendid condition. To you at
\$550.00

1 Overland, 1916 model, just
painted and overhauled, at the
very low price of \$550.00.

If you want one of these cars
ring up 522, L. Kapaa Auto Serv-
ice. We guarantee these cars to
be in first-class condition.

KAPAA AUTO SERVICE.

BY-AUTHORITY

REGISTRATION NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the
undersigned will be at the places
and at the times named below for
the purpose of registering persons
who have not yet registered as
voters of the County of Kauai and
who will apply to the undersigned
for registration as such voters.

Notice is also given that the
voters who have changed their
residences from one precinct to
another within the County after
their registration will have to
register again as such voters un-
der the proper precinct before the
close of the General County Regis-
ter, to-wit: ten (10) days before
the next Primary Election which
will be held on the third Saturday
of May next, and after the said
third Saturday of May until the
close of the said General County
Register, to-wit: at midnight im-
mediately preceding the 21st day
of May, 1919, before the next
General County Election which
will be held on the 10th day of
June, 1919.

Notice is further given that all
persons applying for registration
as voters who are citizens of the
United States of America and of
the Territory of Hawaii by virtue
of having obtained naturalization
papers to produce said naturaliza-
tion papers, for otherwise their
applications will be refused. In
the event the Woman Suffrage
Bill now before the Legislature
becomes law, the wives of citizens
by naturalization, applying for
registration, must produce the
naturalization papers of their
husbands or their applications
will be denied. This will be strict-
ly enforced.

Thursday, March 20, 1919, 5:00

to 7:30 p. m., Kapaa Courthouse

Saturday, March 22, 1919, 3:00 to

6:30 p. m., Kealia Store;

Monday, March 24, 1919, 10:00

to 2:00 p. m., Hanalei Court-

house;

Monday, March 24, 1919, 3:30 to

6:00 p. m., Kilauea Boarding

House;

Wednesday, April 9, 1919, 3:00

to 6:00 p. m., Koloa Courthouse;

Thursday, April 10, 1919, 2:00 to

5:00 p. m., Kalahoe Hall;

Friday, April 11, 1919, 10:00 to

12:00 a. m., Hanapepe Store;

Friday, April 11, 1919, 2:30 to

5:00 p. m., Elele Hall;

Monday, April 14, 1919, 10:00 to

2:00 p. m., Waimea Courthouse;

Monday, April 14, 1919, 3:00 to

5:00 p. m., Kekaha Plantation

Office.

Due notice will be given later
for registering the would be
voters in Makaweli and Niihau.

Notice is also given that on all
legal business days other than the
above dates, and during business
hours the undersigned will be at
his office in Lihue to registra-
tion as voters.

(Seal) J. MAHIAI KANEAKUA,

County Clerk, County of Kauai.

Lihue, Kauai,

March 12, 1919.

ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the share-
holders of the LIHUE ICE COMPANY
will be held at the Grove Farm office,
Lihue, on Saturday, March 22nd, 1919,
at 10 A. M.

E. H. W. BROADBENT,
Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the stock-
holders of the KAUI TELEPHONIC
COMPANY, LTD., will be held at the
office of the Treasurer, Mr. G. N.
Wilcox, at Lihue, on Saturday, the 22d
day of March, 1919, at 9 A. M.

C. H. WILCOX, Secretary
Kauai Telephonic Co., Ltd.
Lihue, March 10th, 1919. 2t.

FOR SALE

Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine.
Enquire at this office. 1t.

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out advertising, therefore we
solicit the patronage of our readers
for those who by their advertising
help to make this paper possible.